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	PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HA	BEAS CORPUS B	Y A PERSON TH	STATE CUSTODY	
	Name Wills,	Dale	<u> </u>	19 14 3:40 N	26
	(Last)	(Fi	rst)	(Initial)	#(6)
2	Prisoner Number <u>C.D.C.</u>				
رر ا	Institutional Address _P.	O. Box 5246,	Corcoran, C	A 93212-5246	
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M	UNIT	ED STATES DIST	TRICT COURT		1
7	NORTHE	ERN DISTRICT	M CALLTORNIA		
	DALE WILLS,	Case N		3354	1
	Full Name of Petitioner	(To b	e provided by	the clerk of	1 0
\	vs.			CA	• ()
Ę.	JAMES TILTON, et al.,	PETITI	ON FOR A WRIT	OF HABEAS CORPUS	V.
<del>.</del>	Name of Respondent (Warden or jailor)				

# Read Comments Carefully Before Filling In

## When and Where to File

You should file in the Northern District if you were convicted and sentenced in one of these counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, San Benito, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Francisco, San Mateo and Sonoma. You should also file in this district if you are challenging the manner in which your sentence is being executed, such as loss of good time credits, and you are confined in one of these counties. Habeas L.R. 2254-3(a).

If you are challenging your conviction or sentence and you were not convicted and sentenced in one of the above-named fifteen counties, your petition will likely be transferred to the United States District Court for the district in which the state court that convicted and sentenced you is located. If you are challenging the execution of your sentence and you are not in prison in one of these counties, your petition will likely be transferred to the district court for the district that includes the institution where you are confined. Habeas L.R. 2254-3(b).

#### Who to Name as Respondent

You must name the person in whose actual custody you are. usually means the Warden or jailor. Do not name the State of California, a city, a county or the superior court of the county in which you are imprisoned or by whom you were convicted and sentenced. are not proper respondents.

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If you are not presently in custody pursuant to the state judgment against which you seek relief but may be subject to such custody in the future (e.g., detainers), you must name the person in whose custody you are now and the Attorney General of the state in which the judgment you seek to attack was entered.

## A. INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR CONVICTION AND SENTENCE

1.	What	sentence	are you	challenging	in	this pet	ition?	
				n of court t		_	sentence	(for

example; Alameda Country Superior Cou.	rt, Oakraild):		
Alameda County Superior Court	Hayward		
Court	Location		
(b) Case number, if known	H-21247		
(c) Date and terms of sen	tence 6-28-1996		
(d) Are you now in custod means being in jail, on parole or pr	y serving this term? (Custody obation, etc.) Yes X No		
Where?			
(Name of Institution)	(Address)		
petition challenges a sentence for m crime separately using Penal Code nu challenging more than one sentence, petition for each sentence.)	mbers if known. If you are		
First Degree Burglary; Section	01 459		
Grand Theft; Section 487			
111 111 111			
3. Did you have any of the fo	ollowing?		
Arraignment: Yes X No Pr	eliminary Hearing: Yes X No		
Motion to Suppress: Yes X No			

4.	How did you plead?
Guilty _	Not Guilty × Nolo Contendere
Any other	plea (specify) N/A
5.	If you went to trial, what kind of trial did you have?
	Judge alone Judge alone on a transcript
	Did you testify at your trial? Yes X No
	Did you have an attorney at the following proceedings:
(e)	Arraignment Yes X No Preliminary hearing Yes X No Time of plea Yes X No Trial Yes X No Sentencing Yes X No Appeal Yes X No Other post-conviction proceeding Yes No X
8.	Did you appeal your conviction? Yes X NO
	(a) If you did, to what court(s) did you appeal?
Court of	Appeal Yes X No Unknown Affrond
Supreme Co California	ourt of  Yes X No Unknown Denied  (Year) (Result)
Any other	(Year)       (Result)         court       Yes       No       N/A       N/A         (Year)       (Result)
that you	(b) If you appealed, were the grounds the same as those are raising in this petition? Yes No $\times$
	(c) Was there an opinion? Yes No
Rule 31(a)	(d) Did you seek permission to file a late appeal under Yes No _X_
<del></del>	If you did, give the name of the court and the result:
~~~~~~~~	Other than appeals, have you previously filed any petitions, ons or motions with respect to this conviction in any court, sederal? Yes X No

Note: If you previously filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in federal court that challenged the same conviction you are challenging now and if that petition was denied or dismissed with prejudice, you must first file a motion in the United states Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit for an order authorizing the district court to consider this petition. You may not file a second or subsequent federal habeas petition without first obtaining such an order from the Ninth Circuit. 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b).

	(a)	If you sought	relief in	any	proceeding other	than an
appeal,	answer	the following	questions	for	each proceeding.	Attach
extra pa	per if	you need more	space.			

I.	Name of Court Alameda County Superior Court, Oakland
	Type of Proceeding Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus
	Grounds raised (Be brief but specific):
	a. Ineffective Assistantce of Trial Counsel
	b. Ineffective Assistance of Appellate Counsel
	c. Prosecutorial Misconduct
	d. NIA
	Result Denied Date of Result 3-21-2006
II.	Name of court Court of Appeal of California First Appellate District
	Type of Proceeding Patition for Writ of Habous Corpus
	Grounds raised (Be brief but specific):
	a. Ineffective Assistance of Trial Counsel
	b. Ineffective Assistance of Appellate Coursel
	c. Prosecutorial Misconduct
	d. N/A
	Result Denied Date of Result 6-1-2006
III.	Name of court California Supreme Court
	Type of Proceeding Petition for Writ of Habous
	Grounds raised (Be brief but specific):
	a. Inoffective Assistance of Trial Counsel

b. Ineffective Assistance of Appellate Counsel

C. Progacutorial Misconduct

d. N/A

Result: Denied

Date of Result: 2-7-2007

(b) Is any potition, appeal or other post-conviction proceeding now pending in any court? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_X\_

N/A

(Name and location of court)

# B. Grounds For Relief 1

On October 28, 1988, Petitioner was charged by complaint in People v. Wills, San Leandro-Hayward Municipal Court No. 235659 with four (4) counts of First Degree Burglary in violation of California Penal Code section 459-1.

On Nevember 9, 1988, after briefly discussing the matter with the public defender, Petitioner agreed to plead guilty to one count of First Degree Burglary as part of a plea bargain agreement. The plea was contingent upon the following promises: 1) that all remaining counts, including those that do NOT appear in the complaint but are nevertheless pending, would be dismissed; 2) that Petitioner would be sentenced to a term of no more than one year in the county juil with three years felony probation; 3) that Petitioner would make restitution; and 4) that if Petitioner was convicted of a "surious felony" in the future, the punishment for that offense, if convicted, could be increased "up to five years." The only reason Petitioner accepted the plea agreement is because the public defender informed Petitioner that he would lose at trial and receive more than 24 years. The plea was then certified to the superior court for approval and sentencing.

Petitioner's argument will be set forth in a separate memorandum of points and authorities filed here with.

On December 9, 1988, Petitioner was sentenced in accordance with the terms of the plea in all respects in People v. Wills, Alameda County Superior Court No. H-11013. At no time did any individual whatsoever inform Petitioner of the true nature of the charges, however, mamely, that a person cannot burglarize their own home. Had Petitioner known this fact, he would most certainly not knowingly or intelligently waived his rights and plead guilty.

On May 9, 1995, Petitioner was charged by complaint in People v. Wills, San Leandro-Hayward Municipal Court No. 306058, with one count of Grand Theft in violetion of California Penal Code section 487. 1. The complaint also alleged one count of Possession of Stolen Property in violetion of California Penal Code section 496. 1. Finally, the complaint alleged one prior conviction under California Penal Code section 1170. 12 (c)(1), and two prior prison commitments under California Penal Code section 667.5 (b). No other charges whatsoever were alleged in this camplaint.

on June 9, 1995, a preliminary examination was had an the alloged charges. At the conclusion of the examination, the municipal court found probable cause on each count as alleged and one additional count of First Degree Burglary in violation of California Penal Code section 459.

On June 22, 1995, Pertitioner was charged by information in People v. Wills, Alameda County Superior Court No. H-21247, with one count of First Degree Burglary, one count of Grand Theft, and one count of Possession of Stolen Property. Finally, the information alleged two prior prison commitments, and one prior conviction under California Penal Code sections 667 (e) (1) und/or 1170, 12 (c) (1). No other charges whatsoever were alleged in this

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information. At this point, Petitioner was represented by ROBERT MERTENS, Deputy Public Defender, Alameda County Public Defender's Office.

Mr. MERTENS inquired about the circumstances surrounding Petitioner 3 arrest and any prior convictions. As to the first aspect, Petitioner relayed the following information (paraphresing):

"Batween 4 and 4: 30 a.m., I walked to Aaron Howard's house ocause we were supposed to go fishing at Lake Chebot. As I approached his front door, two unknown individuals stopped on bicycles; actually, one stopped and one continued. The guy that stopped as ked 'Is Auron nome?' I said 'Ha's supposed to be but I haven't boon to the door yout. The guy with the bike said 'Do you know anybody that wants to byy a bike? I just got it a little while ago. " I said 'No! Then a police compuled up and the guy with the bike lunged it at me and rational jumped over Auron's fence. The cop exited his car, with his hand on the grip of his pistol, and told me to "Hold an" and "not to move." I seid 'Why?' He didn't answer my question but instead told me to put my hands on the hood of his car. He then hand cuffed me with my hands behind my back and proceeded to perform a sport search? He then emptied my pockets onto the hood of his car and placed me in the back sect of his car with the door closed. Then two arthree more cop cars arrived. Approximately ten minutes later, two officers started to question me, one of which was Surgeant BARNHILL and Deputy WALTERS. Deputy WALTERS usked me who the bike belonged to. I said 'I don't know. The guy that ran away throw if at me. I think it's stolen "cause he said he just got it and was trying to sell it." Sergeant BARNHILL then asked me if he had an officer drive up and down the street, would there be any broken windows on cars or houses or any open garages. I told him "I don't know! I haven't been up and down the street. Sergeant BARNHILL than took off to speak with another officer who, in turn, entered a patrol carand drove up and down the otreat one time. After this, Daputy WALTERS told me that I was under arrest for drank in public. I said 'You're crazy! I want a blood test!" and "I want finger prints of the bike." Sergeunt BARNHILL replied "No! We're not doing any of that. We have you and the bike and that 's all we need to got you off the street with your prior conviction. Somebody will cullitin before you're out of the drunk tank. I was then taken to the Sheriff's Dept. substation in San Leandro. After arrivel at the sub-station, Deputy WALTERS tried to trick me into signing a property receipt for the bike. I told him "No way! It's not my bike! ? >?

As to the second aspect, prior convictions, Petitioner relaxed the following information: "They said I took some stuff from my dad where I lived. I took a plea bargain of one year 'cause my attorney said I

would lose at trial and get 24 years." At no time of which Petitioner is aware did Mr. MERTENS file a motion to strike this prior conviction. Nor is Petitioner aware of any investigations conducted by Mr. MERTENS on this prior conviction.

On an unknown date prior to trial, Mr. MERTENS moved the court to withdraw as Petitioner's counsel on the grounds of a conflict of interest. Petitioner does not recall the factual circumstances that prompted this request by Mr. MERTENS, however.

On an unknown date, the court appointed EDWARD HAVLIK as
Patitioner's counsel. Mr. HAVLIK inquired about the circumstances
surrounding Petitioner's arrest and prior convictions. In addition, Mr.
HAVLIK wanted to discuss trial tactics. Patitioner relayed the exact
same information to Mr. HAVLIK that was relaxed to Mr. MERTENS
regarding his arrest and prior convictions. At no time of which
Petitioner is aware did Mr. HAVLIK file a motion to strike the prior
conviction at isome. Nor is Petitioner aware of any investigations
conducted by Mr. HAVLIK on the prior conviction at issue.

As far as trial tactics were concerned, Mr. HAVLIK explained that the only chance for acquittal was a diminished capacity defense. More specifically, Mr. HAVLIK said:

"We have to captilize on the court's previous finding at the motion-to-suppress-exidence huaring that the arresting officer had probable cause to arrest you for drunk-in-public. I want you to testify that you were drinking. You'll have to feign memory loss as best as you can concerning the events in guestion."

Petitioner vehemently disagreed with counsel on this issue. More specifically, Petitioner said:

"No way! This will undercut my claim of false arrest. I wasn't drinking! I just got up early to go fishing and these damn cops set me up! They wouldn't even take finger prints of the bike or allow me a blood test! It's not right! They did everything wrong but I'm punished for someons else's crime!"

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 Mr. HAVLIK was unconcerned, however, More specifically, Mr. HAVLIK said: "It's too inte for that now. We have to move on and concentrate on the dimmished capacity defense."

At this point, Petitioner was plagued with indecision and very distressed and had lost all confidence in counsel's effectiveness.

On an unknown date, a jury trial commenced on the charges as alleged in the information. During the trial, Petitioner personally testified. Based solely on the instruction from Mr. HAVLIK, Petitioner testified, albeit untruthfully, that he had been drinking and was unable to recell many of the events of the evening in question.

On cross examination, the prosecution elicited testimony from Pertitioner that he had previously committed a First Degree Burglary, while, at the same time, introduced into evidence that purported to show that Petitioner was a resident of the address he was alleged to have previously burglarized. The jury not only appeared extremely displeased with this information, i.e., facial expressions of disgust and contempt, but somewhat confused as well.

On May 23, 1996, the jury returned verdicts of guilty on the charges of First Degree Burglary and Grand Theft and not guilty on the charge of Possession of Stolen Property. In a bifurcated trial, the same jury found true the prior First Degree Burglary conviction of 1988 allegation.

On June 28, 1996, the superior court imposed a sentence of 17 years. The sentence consisted of the aggravated base term of 6 years for the First Degree Burglary conviction, doubted to 12 years under California Penal Code sections 667 (e) (1)/1170. 12 (c) (1) for the prior First Degree Burglary conviction of 1988, and an additional

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5 years under California Penal Code section 667 (a) 2 for the sume prior First Degree Burglary conviction of 1988. Sentencing for the Grand Theft conviction was stayed under California Penal Code section 654.

Petitioner appealed to the Court of Appeal of the State of .

California, First Appellate District in People v. Wills No. A075136.

Petitioner had to file a notice of appeal on his own behalf because Mr. HAVLIK refused to do so. Petitioner was appointed CHARLES HILL, III, to represent him on appeal by the First District Appellate Project.

On an unknown date, Mr. HILL contacted Petitioner by mail to inquire into various aspects of the case, including the circumstences surrounding Pertitioner's arrest, any prior convictions, and trial tactics of counsel. Patitioner relayed the same information surrounding the circumstances of Petitioner's arrest and prior convictions to Mr. HILL as relayed to both trial counsel. In addition, Patitioner informed Mr. HILL that he believed that Mr. MERTENS was ineffective at the motion to suppress evidence hearing due to his failure to: 1) call Sergeant BARNHILL as a witness to elicit testimony regarding his involvement in Petitioner's arrest; 2) udequately examine Deputy WALTERS concerning his refusal to take fingerprints of the bike and allow Petitioner an alcohol test; and 3) cell Petitioner as a witness to elicittestimony concerning Sergeant BARNHILL'S and Deputy WALTERS' refusul to take fingerprints of the bike and allow Petitioner an alcohol test. Finally, Petitioner claimed that Mr. HAYLIK was ineffective for his suborning Petitioner to commit

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Given the fact that the prosecution never even pled a Penal Code section 667 (a) enhancement in the superior court, it is unknown why the superior court imposed this enhancement.

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perjury by providing untruthful testimony that Petitioner had been drinking so us to support a fraudulent diminished capacity defense. On an unknown date, Mr. HILL authored a letter which was

sent to Petitioner via United States Postal Service. However, Mr. HILL did not respond to the issues previously raised by Petitioner. All he asked is why Aaron Howard was not called as a witness attrial.

Before Patitioner could respond, Mr. HILL served a copy of Petitioner's appollate opening briefapon Patitioner. The brief was prepared in accordance with procedures established in the case People v. Wende, 25 Cal. 3d 436 (Cal. 1979).

On an unknown date, Petitioner wrote Mr. HILL a letter to complain about his refusal to prepare, serve, and file - full merits brief in the court of appeal. Petitioner also instructed Mr. HILL to forward the entire trial transcript to Petitioner at the conclusion of appellate proceedings. 3 However, Mr. HILL never responded.

Dissotisfied with Mr. HILL'S performance, Petitioner attempted to submit his own marits brief in the court of appeal along with a complaint to reappoint new counsel. However, the clerk of the court of appeal returned all the papers with a letter notifying Petitioner that the court of appeal had already affirmed the judgment of the superior court approximately 45 days ago. The Clark also provided Petitioner with a copy of its judgment. At no time before this date did Petitioner receive the court of appeal judgment.

Despite numerous requests, it was not until sometime in 1999 that Mr. HILL forwarded the entire trial transcript to Petitioner and only after Putitioner complained to the California State Bor.

on an unknown date, Petitioner attempted to file a petition for review in the California Supreme Court. However, the clerk returned the petition unfiled and notified the Petitioner that the petition was untimely.

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On an unknown date, Patitioner attempted to file a motion for leave to file late petition for review, along with the petition for review. The motion explained how Petitioner was not timely given a copy of the appellate court judgment that was the cause for Petitioner's inability to file a timely petition for review. However, the cierk again returned the papers unfiled and notified Petitioner that the court nad no jurisdiction to consider either the motion or petition.

In March of 2005, while conducting legal research on an unrelated matter at a prison law library, Petitioner came upon the case of People v. Davis, 18 Cal. 4th 712 (Cal. 1998). According to this case, "a person cannot burglarize his or her own home." See id., at 721 (quoting People v. Gauze, 15 Cal. 3d 709, 714 (Cal. 1975)).

Because of this new information. Petitioner attempted to contact all counsel at the trial and appellete court levels. However, no response was ever received.

In preparation for post-conviction review, Petitioner sent a declaration to his biological father to obtain verificable proof that Petitioner was, in fact, an actual resident of the address he was alleged to have burgiarized in 1988. Petitioner's father executed the declaration on April 28, 2005, and Petitioner received the declaration on April 28, 2005, a true and correct copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit "A."

Due to his lack of adequate knowledge of the law and sole

reliance on appointed counsel representing him in the trial and appellate courts, Petitioner had no objectively reasonable cause to be lieve are even remotely suspect that any grounds existed to justify the relief sought by this current patition until March of 2005, when Petitioner came upon the People v. Davis case. In addition, Petitioner needed to conduct adequate legal research into the procedural aspects of state and federal habeas corpus petitions, ineffective assistance of trial and appellate counsel, and a claim for prosecutorial misconduct. Not only are these issues extremely complex, but the task was much more daunting given the lack of adequate access to legal research materials and the lack of representation of trained counsel not to mentioned the abandonment of Petitioner?6 counsel.

Each ground raised by this petition was presented to all levels of courts available in California.

Petitioner does NOT have the assistance of counsel for this proceeding.

WHEREFORE, Petitioner requests this Court to grant him all the relief to which the law allows.

I, the undersigned, declare under penalty of perjury under all applicable laws that I have transcribed this petition in its entirety and that each and every statement of fact herein is true and cornect of my own personal knowledge and if called as a witness to testify to any of these facts I could do so competently.

DATED: 2-21-2004

DALE WILLS

Petitioner In Pro Se

Case 4:07-cv-03354-CW Document 1 Filed 06/26/2007 Page 15 of 16 1 DALE WILLS C.D.C. No. J-16405 2 P.O. Box 5246 Corcoran, CA 93212-5246 IN PROSE 3 5 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 9 for the county of Alameda 10 11 DALE WILLS Case No 12 Patitioner, DECLARATION OF DALEN WILLS IN 13 SUPPORTOF PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS 14 JEANNE WOODFORD, et al., 15 Respondents. 16 17 I, DALEN WILLS, DECLARE AS FOLLOWS: 18 19 1. I am the biological father of pertitioner IALE WILLS and make this declaration of the petition for writ of habees corpus. 20 21 2. I have personal knowledge of the circumstances involved and matters of a ted herein and if called as a witness to testify to any 22 of these matters I could do so competently. 23 3. As of the year of 1975, Petitioner was a resident of 15995 24 Via Toledo, San Lorenzo, CA 94580. 25 26 4. As of Petitioner's eighteenth hinthday, I would impose certain conditions upon his continued residency as a firm of rent-payment. 27 These included general internal house-keeping, yard work, end that he seek out, 28

obtain, and maintain lawful employment.

5. As of the date of Putitioner's errest on specifical charges, in conjunction with his conviction in People of the State of California v. Dale Wills, Alameda County Superior Court No. H-11013, I had not in any way shape or form prepared, obtained, or served a formal "Notice-of-Eviction" upon Petitioner.

I declare underpenalty of perjury under all applicable laws that the foregoing is both true and correct.

DATED: 4-20-2005

By: Adan Dilla

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